**Increasing sea level**

2682. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as per the latest reports the rising sea level will trigger huge exodus and will displace millions from Chennai and Mumbai;

(b) whether scientists of IIT Madras have warned that melting of ice from glaciers and Antarctica will have huge impact on Indian environment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the data/advice that has been provided by the scientists and what Government is doing to alleviate fears of inhabitants of coastal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Government is aware of the implication of the sea level rise due to projected climate change. Observations recorded by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)/Department of Space (DOS) on the mean sea level along the Indian coast show a long-term rising trend of about 1 millimeter (mm)/year. The recent data suggests a rising trend of 2.5 mm/year in the sea-level along Indian coastline.

(b) to (d) IIT Madras has not published any report indicating an adverse impact of the melting of ice from glaciers and Antarctica on Indian environment.

However, Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which brings out report on assessment of climate change based on peer reviewed scientific work world wide, has released three reports, the last of which has been released in May 2007, containing scientific data in this regard.

Government set up an "Expert Committee on Impacts of Climate Change" in May, 2007 to study the impacts of anthropogenic climate change on India and identify the measures needed to address vulnerability to anthropogenic climate change impacts and any other matter relevant to these. Three meetings of the Committee have been held.

Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change to coordinate national action for assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change was constituted on 6th June 2007 to evolve a coordinate response to issues relating to climate change at the national level and provide oversight for formulation of action plans in the area of assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change. The Council has decided, *inter alia,* to prepare a National Action Plan on Climate Change to address the challenges of climate change.

**Restriction by National Biodiversity Authority**

2683. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any restriction by National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) on collection and export of a few specimens for research by scientists associated with entomology;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) if not, the details of request submitted for same and action taken on it, for last three years, year-wise, category-wise;

(d) if not, whether steps would be taken to allow scientist working in India to seek the help of other scientists working elsewhere of the world for identification of specimens with modern amenities that are not available in India; and

(e) the steps taken to augment taxonomic expertise in the light of NBA rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Prior approval of the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) is required for sending any biological resource out of the country for research, commercial use, bio-survey, or bio-utilization, in accordance with the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

(c) and (d) Not applicable.

(e) NBA Rules do not specifically address augmentation of taxonomic expertise. Recognizing the need for augmenting taxonomic expertise of the country, the Government is implementing an All India Coordinated Project on Capacity Building in Taxonomy in selected thematic areas, apart from continuous efforts being made by various institutions for publication of manuals for identification, maintenance of botanical and zoological collections, organization of training programmes, etc.

**Clean development mechanism**

2684. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has projects worth Rs. 64,000 crores, registered under clean development mechanism;

(b) if so, how many carbon credits would be available from India for trading at the International market;

(c) whether many countries like Japan (8 billion tonnes) are desirous of buying billion tonnes of carbon credits through global carbons exchange during the coming years; and

(d) the number of carbon credits required by us during the coming five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As on date, Government of India has accorded Host Country Approval (HCA) to 932 projects in various field such as Energy Efficiency, Fuel Switching, Industrial Processes, Municipal Solid Waste, Renewables and Forestry. Out of these, 327 projects have been registered with the Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) set up under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The 932 projects that have been accorded Host Country Approval (HCA) facilitate an investment of Rs. 98452 crores in the country. The 932 approved projects have the potential to generate 47.9 million CERs by the end of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol i.e., year 2012, if registered by the CDM Executive Board.

(c) All Annex-I (Developed) countries including Japan that are party to Kyoto Protocol have quantified emission limitation reduction targets. Japan has to reduce its emissions by 6% from its 1990 levels of 1237 million tonnes C02 equivalent, by the end of its first commitment period, i.e., year 2012. Japan and s6me European Union countries are buying CERs as part of their emission reduction commitments directly from developing country companies.